show the same number of Inhabitants that

show the same number of inhabitants that were now claimed for South Dakota, would goon swell the Senate to the size of the House of Representatives, and such admissions would be unjust to the older and much more thickly populated states.

Mr. Vest compared the position assumed by Dakota with that of Moutana, to show that the latter territory had seted in a respectful and constitutional manner, though, he said, he should be compiled to vote ugainst the admission of Moutana till it had a population at least equal to the init of representation in the lower house of Congress. Dakota had not evinced proper respect for the Supreme Court of the Canted States. Its people had entered into a conspiracy to mility a decision of that court in regard to the territorial bonded indebtedness.

States. Its people had entered into a conspiracy to nutility a decision of that court in regard to the territorial bonded indebtedness.

By the vote on the constitution now presented, Mr. Vest continued, 160,000 persons residing in North Dakota were disfranchised and had not taken part in the election. He ridiculed the Republican pretensions as to the anxiety pervading the people of Dakota on the question of admission. One would think, he said, that even the babies of Dakota on the question of admission. Chaugheter.] The manipulators of the movement had tried to tring every isne to bear in their support—even the, prohibition issue. "Cut off whisky from a man on the plains," said Mr. Vest, and you take from him all that makes life endurable." The speaker related as incident of anding in the will west three men who for three years had been cut off from civilization, from bread and from seit. The first thing they sked for, on sceing other human beings fresh from civilization, was not bread nor sail, but whisky. [Laughter.] Mr. Vest mentioned this, he said, not to show the depravity of the men, but to show that the rigors of the climate required whisky. Mr. Vest devied that the action of Dakota was the action of its whole people. It was a Republican movement, in the interest of certain individuals. The Democrates of Dakota carnied it as a farce, and had not participated in the vote on it. He had the clerk read on official address by the Democratic committee of the territory to support Lie statement. The whole trouble, he said, was that Fargo and Yankton were competing centers of political ambition. He charged that the last legislature of Dakota, even on the showing of the Nepublican newspapers, was without a parallel in the history of ball schemes. In conclusion, Mr. Vest said he would hereafter submit a proposition to divide the territory by a line running north and south on the folis parallel of longitude, so as to provide for the keeping of the unsettled western side in a territoral condition.

Mr. Logan then to

Yestereasy was favorite bill day in the House, and the proceedings were decidedly interesting. A few private measures were first reported from committees, and then, with Mr. Hatch in the chair, the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The first measure on the calendar was Mr. McMillin's bill providing for the payment of the "4th of July" claims.

Mr. Gedles, of Oblio, explained that the bill comprised 043 claims, distributed among eleven states and one territory, and called for an expenditure of \$220,000.

In the course of a short debate which ensued, Mr. Browne, of Indiana, declared that the government treated its creditors shame-THE HOUSE.

sued, Mr. Browne, of Indiana, there shame-the government treated its creditors were fully, especially if those creditors were small claimants, living far from Washing-small claimants, assure the services of ton, and too poor to secure the services of some one to log-roll their bills through Congress.

The bill was laid aside for favorable re-

A long discussion arose over the next hill referring to the court of claims for adjudication the claim of the personal rep-cesentative of C. M. Briggs, deceased, for proceeds of captured cotton now in the treasury.

Several amendments were offered, spoken to at length, and subsequently withdrawn.

to at length, and subsequently withdrawn. The first amendment upon which a vote was reached was one offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, authorizing the court to determine the claim under the provisions of the Bowman act, and to report to Congress
the cause of the delay in the presentation
and prosecution of the claim. This was

the cause of the delay in the presentation and prosecution of the claim. This was rejected—44 to 62.

On motion of Mr. Bowell, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted directing the court to inquire into the loyalty of C. M. Briggs and of the person from whom he obtained title.

tained title.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, suggested the propiety of amending the bill so as to require the court to determine whether the cotton grew on loyal grounds, was picked by loyal hands, and was itself loyal.

On motion of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and was a self that on motion of Mr. narrows, or Michigan, an amendment was adopted providing that, if Mr. Briggs or the person from whom he derived title shall be found to have been disloyal, the claim shall be dismissed.

The committee then rose and reported the two bills to the House, when they were ressed.

passed.
The House then (at 4:50) tool: A recess until 7:50, the session to be for the consideration of pension hills.
In the course of the evening session Mr.

of Georgia, made a strong against the policy of increasing the rate of pensions, and in opposition to the repeal of the limitation on the arrears of pension nets.

The House passed fifty pension bills, and at 9:45 adjourned until Monday.

The Plumbers' Union Protests EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Having read the announcement that the commis-sioners and building inspector had inspected the new female workhouse and accepted the same, the journeymen plumbers and gas fitters of the District of Columbia desire to know by what authority these gentlemen accepted said building when the plumbing in said building had not been done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and ventilation of house sewers in the District of Columbia. For instance, there has been used in said building li-inch pipe to ventilate the traps of four water closets, two bath tubs, and

of four water closets, two bath tubs, and one wash basin.

Section 30 of the plumbing regulations says: "The vent pipe for each water closet trap shall not be less than 2 inches in diameter, and for traps under other faxtures not less than 1½ inches, but if exceeding 10 feet in length this pipe shall not be less than 1½ inches in diameter."

There are numerous other violations of

Itee in length this pipe shall not be less than 1½ inches in diameter."

There are numerous other violations of the regulations in said building which, if mentioned here, would consume too much of your valuable space. Why have not the proper officers carried out that portion of the laws enacted by Congress, for the enforcement of the regulations for plumbing, &c., which says: "Any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the said regulations when promulgated shall be punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$200 for each and every such offence, or, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment for thirty days."

What benefit to the community is the inspector of plumbing, &c., and laws governing same, if plumbing work is allowed to be botched as it has been done in the new female workhouse.

Persons building homes cannot feel safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the same and the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done of the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing the safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done over the safe that the plumbing the safe that the safe that the safe that the saf

Persons building homes cannot feel safe that the plumbing work in their houses has been done, or will be done, according to the regulations for same, when the District government tolerates botch plumbing in this new building recently erected by them.

The very persons to whom we should look for the execution of good plumbing are the ones who have trampled upon the laws.

The Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union desires to caution the public to be careful in having plumbing work done, as their health, in a great measure, depends upon the proper construction of plumbing

upon the proper construction of plumbing in the houses occupied by them.

Call upon some competent person to de-cide whether you have a good job of plumb-ing or net. Do not rely upon the decision of persons knowing little about the busi-ness.

ness.

Now, Mr. Editor, wo, the Journeyman Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, as practical men, and as citizens of the District of Columbia, do most respectfully, but carnestly, protest against allowing said plumbing work to remain in said new female workhouse, and insist that said work shall be done according to the regulations conbe done according to the regulations gov-erning house drainage and the ventilation of sewers in the District of Columbia.

In conclusion, we desire to totale that from this time on the Journeymen Plumbers and Gastiters' Union demands, as citizens, that such laws as covern plumblay house. Gashters' Union demands, as citizens, that such laws as govern plumbing house drain-age, &c., in the District of Columbia, be strictly enforced. Very respectfully, Franklin Assimaly 2079, &. of L., Journeymen Plumbers and Gashtters. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1889.

MES, CHARLOTTE SMITH INTERVIEWS

All Concede and Many Urge That the Chinaman Must Go and Not Come Back Any More-Talks With Congressmen of All Political Complexion

A few days since the president of the Woman's National Industrial League started for the capitol in search of Hon. Mr. Morrow, of California.
"Where is Mr. Morrow to be found?"

asked the League of a smiling-faced doorkeeper. "On the other side of the house," was he reply.

"Now, young man," said the League, make yourself useful as well as ornamental and please take this card to Mr. Morrow and say that I am waiting in the lobby to

"Did you say the ladies' reception room!"

asked the smiling individual.

"No, I did not," said the League, "I said the lobby. I have no time to send my card by the baby boys trying to act as pages, Those children should be at school or in the nursery. But as there are nearly 500 ladies in the waiting room, how is Mr. Morrow go ing to find me?" queried the League, who had seen more than one bashful-looking member, new in the arts of national legisla-tion and the customs of the capitol, looking for the card-senders with a look of sadness

and pain on his countenance.
"All right," said the bland doorkeeper.
"If Mr. Morrow, of California, is in the
house you shall see him in three minutes,"
and with a look of determination he darted
through the door.

through the door.

The president of the League held her ground notwithstanding the inquisitive faze of the multitude standing around. What cared she for that multitude when she thought of the countless multitudes composing millions of leprous Mongolians coming like Egyptian locusts to our shores, to devour our industries and make paupers of the wage women of our country. Holy is the battle for one's home, children, and bread. The wage women and the Chinese cannot live in the same localities or live by the same industry. The heart of the Leegue was brave in a good cause.

These meditations were brought to a sudden close by the appearance of a tall, fine-looking, intellectual gentleman, who, approaching, asked, "is this Mrs. Smith?" "It certainly is," was the reply. "Now, Mr. Morrow, what are you trying to do? What is this bill you have introduced in the House? I am just flooded with letters of 'inquiry and to send copies of Morrow's bill, See. Here is one from a Knight of Labor in New York asking me to forward him a copy to be read at a meeting, another from Philadelphia, and three from Rechabite Hall, Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Now, I do not know anything about your bill, but you can see by this demand for it that the wage-earners keep well posted is congressional proceedings, and are deeply interested in all that affects labor." 'If you will step with me to the doeument room," said Mr. Morrow, "I will give

"If you will step with me to the docu-ment room," said Mr. Morrow, "I will give you a copy of my bill," "'tive me a dozen copies." "You shall have them."
"Going to the document room he procured

"Give me a dozen copies."
"You shall have them."
"Going to the document room he procured some copies, and after glancing at the bill the League said:
"I wish to see you after the adjournment of the House to-day."
"Certainly," replied the congressman, and returned to his desk, while the League went in search of other members on other subjects in connection with the cause of labor, which engages all her energy, not forgetting, when the House adjourned, her appointed interview with the author of the much-demanded Morrow bill. On retiring to read the bill she found that it extends the period of Chinese exclusion to twenty years, and amends the restriction acts in this particular: also perfects the certificate required to be issued to departing Chinese who intend to return, so as to make it complete identification of person to whom it is given: limits the life of a certifiate to two years; prohibits the landing of Chinese without return certificates; excludes all Chinese who have been absent from the without return certificates; excludes all Chinese who have been absent from the United States for the period of two years,

United States for the period of two years, whether they have return certificates or not, ilmits the number of Chinese who, with certificates, can now come on any vessel to one Chinaman to each fifty tons of the registered tonnage of the vessel; requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations for the identity of Chinese in transit through territory of the United States, so far as their coming and remaining in the country under pretense of being in transit; requires the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for policing the frontier; requires reports from collectors of customs, showing the number of arrivals and departure of Chinese at the several ports of the United States, and publication of such reports. There were two other bills offered by Mr. Morrow on the same day. One bill (172) There were two other bills offered by Mr. Morrow on the same day. One bill (172) providing for designation of certain commissioners in circuit courts of the United States to hear and determine certain cases of alleged restraint of liberty under acts of Congress relating to the restriction of Chinese immigration, and to provide a system of procedure in such cases. This bill is intended to relieve the courts of the preliminary examinations as to facts in habeas corpus cases, in the event

tem of procedure in such cases. This fill is intended to relieve the courts of the preliminary examinations as to facts in habeas corpus cases, in the event that the Supreme Court shall decide that Chinese seeking to land in this country are entitled to this writ. It also provides for judgments of deportation against Chinese found in the United States contrary to law. The other bill (No. 173) provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of enforcing the Chinese reatriction act; it makes the appropriation immediately available, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. After reading the three bills the League was convinced of the wisdom of such legislation, and the minute details given in them goes to show that the honorable author fully understands the best method to be adopted to prevent further Chinese immigration to this country.

The House having adjourned, the League wended her way to the desk of Mr. Morrow, now with a most exalted respect for the representative—the more so after reading the bills offered by him. He received her kindly and courteously, and, on an inquiry of how long he had been in California, Mr. Morrow said:

"I went to San Francisco when I was a young man."

"What do you call yourself now?" asked

oung man."
"What do you call yourself now?" asked

"What do you call yourself now?" asked the League.

"I have grown up with the country," said Mr. Morrow. "My colleague here [introducing another member from California], Mr. J. A. Loutitt, remembers when I occupied properly near Chinatown, in San Francisco. Now, I have seen that properly depreciate 80 per cent, in value. The white people will not live in or near the Chinese abodes of filth and disease incident to that locality, and hence the depreciation. You people on the Atlantic scaboard have no idea of the true state of affairs on the Pacific coast and what we have had to endure from the horde of Mongolians in our midst. Here in the east you have only a few Chinese eugaged in laundry work, while in San Francisco they compose over one-fifth of the population of the city, and are found in all the trades and industries."

"I have been engaged in the preparation

of the population of the city, and are found in all the trades and industries."

"I have been engaged in the preparation of a lengthy article on the Chinese," said the League, "and by investigation I find that in many cases they have driven white people from business, and that many branches of industry in San Francisco have passed from the individuals and ilrms who had control of the different trades and occupations into the hands of Chinese. They have now the monopoly of manufacturing clothling and selling woolen goods; they have the monopoly of can-making. They have driven out the white man from the manufacturing of hose, belting, collars, harness, &c. They have the monopoly of the slipper and boot and shos trade of California. The American cannot compete with them in the elgarmaking business; they have driven out the wage-women, the female industrians, of the state from the shirt factories; they are largely engaged in mining, to the exclusion of the white laborer. The Chinese coolie is found extensively employed in building the railrads of the Pacific slope. Their of the white laborer. The Chinese coolie is found extensively employed in building the railroads of the Pacific slope. Their merchants monopolize all the trade with China, in fact, and neither morally, religiously, or in any of our industrial pursuits can the Chinaman be tolerated as a citizen on the Pacific slope. They injure our industrians, male and female; they in-

the our commence: they are detrimental to air trade; they are heathens, worshiping wooden prois and jobs in a Christian hand. White labor cannot compete with Chinese aborand at the same time maintain that character and social position which, under our form of gowernment, they should have. The Chinese do not come here as elitzens; they take no interest in the institutions of our country; and the money they accumulate here they sould back to China to enrich the country; and the money they accumulate here they sould back to China to enrich the confers of their heathen empire. There are admitted to be 200,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast, and admitting that each carns a \$1 per day (which is not an exaggerations, and admitting that one-third of that amount is turned back to the industries of the state (by way of China), you still have going out of the state to China \$100,000 and ay, \$3,000,000 a month, \$40,000,000 and ay, \$3,000,000 a month, \$40,000,000 and state (by way of China), but said the total debt of the United States, forever sucked out of the country and deposited in far away China—to return to us no more. What a drain on the resources of the state. It is simost incredible, but still 'fist trung'. "Yes," answered the representative, "we suffer all the ills you have enumerated and many more. The bills I have offered, if passed, will prevent the further immigration of Chinese into our country. What we shall do with the thousands courge? add in Chinatown and throughout the state time alone will determine."

The California delegation in the House consists of Messra, C. N. Felton, B. Henley, S. A. Loutlit, J. McKenna, H. H. Markham, and W. W. Morrow. These gentlemen represent the commercial, manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of California, and series the city of San Francisco; Mr. Felton is the wealthiest man of the delegation; Mr. Loutlit represents the market of the golden State.

The League congratulated Hon. Abram 8. Hewitt, of New York, as he emerged from the House with a large to Indie of

enith.
"How do you stand on the Chinese quesion, Mr. Hewitt," said the League. "Have
ou seen the Morrow bill, asked she, all in
ne centence?"
"No, I have not, but when it comes up I

one sentence?"
"No, I have not, but when it comes up I will be glad to look into the matter. I voted for the Chinese bill as it now stands. I think it an important question."
Just as the League was about to enter the House, up came Hon. Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, with his smiling countenance. He is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school. He warmly congratulated the League on the sentence it recently promulgated: "Tis the half hushed sound of a volcano that will burst ere long," and suppliantly beseeched to not Jet that volcano explode until he get out of the capital. "Conditionally," said the League, "that you will define your position on the Chinese question."
"I am all right on that question," said Mr. Ermentrout, "first, last, and all the time, I am in favor of sending all the Mongolians out of the country as well as preventing

out of the country as well as preventing further immigration. I have not seen Mr. Morrow's bill, but what I hear of it makes

Morrow's bill, but what I hear of it makes me heartily favor it."

"'The distant thunders' will be stient then until we reach the towel-washing question," said the League.

The League finding the House deserted wandered over to the Senate, and that august body had the Mormon question under consideration. Senator Stanford, of California, was seen in deep meditation—on the conumdrum, "How many wives is a man entitled to," and the League did not disturb him.

Halling Mr. Guenther, a stalwart Republican from Wisconsin, "How do you stand on the Chinese question!" asked the League.

"Well, I think I defined my position on that question in the forty-seventh Congress."

"What position did you takes" said the

League engerly,
"If you step with me to the library I will show you my remarks in the Congressional Record of the time." He did so, and, on reading it, the League found in substance as follows:

"I am a foreigner. I came to this country to better my condition. If my countrymen came with the same intention actuating the Chinese I would ask that they be restricted in immigration. The Chinese will not agree that their bones shall ever rest in our sand, but make it a stipulation that they shall be sent over the seas, back to China. The Germans and Irish come to make our country great in industry and invention. They come and join our army and navy, they help build up the waste places and fell the trees of the forest and till the soil, they add to our industries, commingle each with each; they make learned teachers and professors in our schools and colleges. In a word, they add to the wealth, the industry, and glory of the republic."

"So you are in favor of the Morrow bill," suggested the League.

"Most assuredly I am," replied Mr. Guenther.

The League next espied the tolly counter. "I am a foreigner. I came to this coun

ther.

The League next espied the jolly countenance of Dr. Cole, of Maryland, a true and tried Democrat, and a true friend of the wage-workers of Maryland.

"Well, doctor," said the League, "have you delivered your mailen speech yet."

"No, madam," said the doctor, but I am now looking up the Chinese questions.

"No, madam," said the doctor, but I am now looking up the Chinese question. Since the League stirred up Baltimore on opium dens, Chinese laundrier, and the general demoralization of having Chinese in our midst, I am receiving letters from merchants, clergymen, and labor organizations asking me to agitate this important question in Congress. My colleague, Mr. Gibson, occupies the same public position."
"Yes," said Mr. Gibson, "I hold with Dr. Cole, that it is our duty as representatives of the wage-earners of Maryland to urge Congress to pass the Morrow bill. The Chinese are foes of our industrians, male and female; they have no part or lot with us as a people, and their habits, customs, and idols are a diagrace to us in a Christian land. I am in favor of every legitimate measure that will rid us of the Chinese."

Gov. Andrew Curtin, of Pennsylvania said that he had not read the Morrow bill but was opposed to any further Chines immigration, and would vote for a bill to

but was opposed to any the commingration, and would vote for a bill to exclude them forever.

The League next met Judge Reagan, of Texas, who said he had been quite busy in the committee on commerce. In answer to the query as to his status on the Morrow bill, he answered that he had not read the bill, but was in favor of taking some prompt and active steps to exclude the Chinese. The League next greeted Judge Holman

The League next greeted Judge Holman, of Indiana, who in reply to the usual question said he had visited the Pacific slope and was astounded at the foothold the Chinese had obtained there. He thought the subject an important one demanding immediate action.

The League then returned to the Senate and met Senator Palmer, of Michigan, the champion of the Woman's League and the oppressed of all classes. "Senator, how do you stand on the Chinese question!" queried the League.

"Do you mean those Chinese contractors who take the bread out of the mouths of poor women? I am in favor of the industrial woman and all laws for her benefit."

"How about Morrow's bill which was introduced in the House the other day!"

"I have not seen it," said the senator.

"Here is a copy," answered the League fully armed and equipped for the emergency, "here is House bill 171.. Please read up, quick."

"I always take things calmly," said the

geney, "here is House bill 171... Please read up, quick."

"I always take things calmiy," said the Michigan millionaire, "I am in favor of every legitimate means to prevent further Chinese immigration."

The League next sought Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, the true and tried and sincere friend of the American industrian, male and female. On propounding our luterrogatory as regards the Morrow bill, he said he was in favor of the Chinese woman remaining, but the Chinese man must go.

Senator Miller, of New York, was next interviewed by the League. He remarked he had voted to pass the Chinese bill over the veto of the President. All know his firm devotion to the cause of labor and the American Industrian.

firm devotion to the cause of labor and the American industrian. Senator Harrison, of Indians, when asked his status on the Morrow bill, replied that he had not time to read the bill, but was opposed to further Chinese immigration, and that he was in favor of each and every measure for the benefit of the industrians of the country, male and female. Senator Pugh, of Alabama, remarked to the League that he was opposed to Chinese

the League that he was opposed to Chinese immigration, and the protection of Ameri-can industrians against heathen competi-tion. Senator Pugh has been heretofore

commended by the League for his labor in ur cause, Scintor Mitchell, of Oregon, when ap-

Scintor Mitchell, of Oregon, when approached, was most umphatic in his position on the Chinese question. "If I was President and had the power there should not one Chinaman remain in this country for twenty-four hours," wide he.

The League then determined to interview Senator Stanford, of California, on the vexed question, and on entering the Senato, heard a gold buy remarking to Sanato, heard a gold buy remarking to Sanato, heard a gold buy remarking to Sanato Stanford that the silver dollar was worth only 50 cents. "I will give you 90) cents for a million of the him," said the millionaire senator, "which will enable you to make a roug little fortune." The tug knew the senator had the small change to make good his word, and closed its wings and sing a lower song. The League finding him engaged on the money question left his opidion on the Chinese to be obtained and recorded at a more opportune season. consists on the Chinese to be obtained and recorded at a more opportune season.

On the way out of the capitol the League met. William Graydon, jr., of New York, who informed her that the workingmen of New York had taken its advice and boy-cotted even the landfords who rent to the Chinese. Mr. Graydon has a smillag coun tenance, a pleasant manner, and is prominent among the leaders of the labor cause in his native state. He is here with a delegation from the Typographical Union of New York to protest against Senator Hawley's copyright bill, which puts the British, French, and foreign authors on an equal footing with our own, a right which no other government ever attempted before. Mr. Graydon was a delegate to the recent trades congress in this city.

Graydon was a delegate to the recent trades congress in this city.

Many persons, especially those from the Pacific slope, with whom the League conversed did not think the Morrow bill strong enough. They wish some legislation to drive away and rid the country of the Chinese. The League left the capitol fully persuaded that before the adjournment of the present Congress some legislation would be had to rid the country of the worst and most dangerous class that ever word be had to rid the country of the worst and most dangerous class that ever polluted the soil of America. They are a curse in every sense of the word, and the wage carners—the female industrians—will hall their going as the forerunner of better

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: "A Mechanic," of Middleburg, Va., in the Post of last Sunday, under the above caption, like many of his class, either from personal interest or want of information, is disposed

many of his class, either from personal interest or want of information, is disposed to deery the "dollar of our fathers," now in circulation, of 4124 grains, Troy.

Says he, "What the people want is an honest dollar of 100 cents compared with the gold dollar."

Let me ask who are the "people" of whom this astute "Mechanie" is speaking? He certainly does not find them among the wage laborer, the furner, and the retail merchant. I will answer the inquiry. He finds them alone among the boudholders, bankers, and the owners of gold, and few of their dupes and pimps.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us test the sincerity of this "Mechanic." I get him to do a piece of work for me in his line, for which the charges are \$6. In payment of this indebtedness I tender him six "buzzard" dollars of 4124 grains each; but I say to him, "These are dishonest dollars according to your valuation of them, and I do not wish you to take them unless it is your pleasure to do so, for they are the equivalent of gold to me." I then hand him a \$20 gold piece and ask him to give me the change in gold or in silver at the depreciated price which he has put upon it of 21 cents on the dollar, which is its price as bullion in the London market to-day. There would be \$14 in change coming to me, if paid in silver at his depreciated value—for he may not be able to give me my change in gold—and, being honest, he would be under the necessity of giving me \$10.94, leaving him but \$3.06 as the price of his work.

As it is a poor rule that will not work both ware, which would "Mechanic" be

his work.

As it is a poor rule that will not work hoth ways, which would "Mechanie" be most likely to take, the \$6 in silver "buzzards," or give me the change for the twenty-dollar gold piece, the premium added, if paid in silver ?

The same will hold good in regard to a year's subscription to the daily Post. Will the proprietor of that paper take my six standard dollars, or give me the change for a twenty-dollar gold piece with the premium added, provided he cannot give me the change in gold!

added, provided he cannot give me the change in gold?

Now, Mr. Editor, take either horn of this dilemma and see where it will lead us! The rich man alone owns the gold and the laboring man the silver. The rich man is decrying the poor man's money in order to enhance the purchasable value of his own. Now, gold and silver are alike the constitutional money of this country, and the standard value of either metal when converted into coin is the creature of law, and not of the commercial value which these metals have as bullion in the markets of the world.

To change the standard weight of the sil-To change the standard weight of the silver dollar in order to bring it up to the present market value of twenty-three grains of pure gold, which is the amount in the gold dollar, would entail a less, to the people of this country of many millions of dollars. This less, too, would fall mainly on the poor. But to equalize the two metals in their bimetallic quality as the money of the United States survey, we receive the sold United States, suppose we recoin the gold coins of the United States, and instead of content states, suppose we recoin the gold coins of the United States, and instead of twenty-three grains of pure gold to the dollar, we reduce it to twenty-one grains to the dollar? This would benefit the rich man by the increase of the volume of his gold currency to the extent of 9½ per cont., or \$9.50 on every \$100 recoined, provided he retained to himself the two surplus grains, paying the mint the cost of coinage. This would increase the volume of gold currency to the extent of \$90,000 on every \$1,000,000 so received, and this without diminishing the purchasable power or value of the coin; besides it would equalize the present bullion value of the two standard coins. But their lines of fluctuation in their commercial values will continue from time to time to cross each other as the demand and the supply of the one or the other metal becomes greater or less in the markets of the world. Hence they had better be left as they are now, sixteen to one, and as they were made by the law of 1792.

When did the silver dollar of 4124 grains

When did the silver dollar of 412½ grains become a "dishonest dollar?" Was it not an honest dollar from 1792 to 1873, when it was surreptitiously, by act of Feb. 13, 1873, practically demonetized? What has made it a "dishonest" dollar? Indeed, what it a "dishonest" dollar? Indeed, what gives either gold or silver of a fixed number of grains Troy their money value? Is it not law? What gives our national bank "promises to pay." or the legal-tender greenback any value whatevor? Neither of these "promises to pay?" is redeemable in coin, and yet we hear no complaint from the "gold bugs" that these paper dollars, based upon the "faith of the government," are not honest dollars!
"O consistency, thou art a jewel."

"O consistency, thou art a jewel !" C. P. CULVER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1886.

What Makes a Frenchman Smile. [Paris News.];
They are going down to dinner.
He—"May I sit on your right hand?"
She—"Ob, I think you had better take a He did.

ART AND ARTISTS.

An art sale of some merit takes place next week at Williams's. Statuary, bronzes, &c., making quite a notable collection, will be offered. Rouzee's "Marines," which were sold by

auction this week, were finished: many of his sketches were not, and indeed some are of doubtful identity. Montague's pictures are still attracting many admirers at Willard's reception rooms. They represent all that have been by will be offered this season by him.

The sale of pictures by local artists, which has been held for several nights at Walter B. Williams's rooms, realized some handsome figures, though the prices were as a rule very low.

The closing of the Art Students' Sketch Club reception at Vernon Row last evening was even more largely attended than the opening. Several of the sketches attracted wide attention and a number were pur-chased by visitors, although it was not the intention of the club to offer them for sale.

R. N. Brooke delivered the second in a course of four lectures on the rules governing perspective drawing last evening before the Art Students' League, at the rooms of the league, 1013 F street. The lecturer lead his laudlence, which was made up principally of students, thorugh the primary principles of perspective, illustrating every idea, thus making his remark clear to the beginners, as well as instructive to every one.

THE GERMAN FAIR MONDAY. A List of the Ladies Who Will Manage the Jahrmarkte

The first fair ever held at the largest hall n this city-that of the Linbt Infautrywill endoubtedly prove one of the most successful ever held in Washington. It will certainly be a departure from the traditional kind in the programme, which will be on ever-varying one in the foreign feature attractions in the matter of decorations, the Luther house, the Schiller house, the Egyptian booth, the Eskimo hut, the automatic exhibition, and a host of other characteristics, cannot fail to be effective in their influence upon the public. A committee consisting of Rev. L. H. Schneider, John L. Vegt, Anton Eberly, Robert Hermann, and Henry Klotz waterlupon the President, who said if it were possible he would attend. The same committee wated upon Hon, John Sherman, and he will open the jahrmarkt on Monday night at 8 p. m. Thanks to the generous spirit of the Light Infantry, the armory hall was handed over to the decorative commitattractions in the matter of dec

spirit of the Light Infantry, the armory hall was handed over to the decorative committee on Thursday morning, and the hall has been engaged in advance for the 15th day of February, on which evening the jahrmarkt is to be wound up in grand style.

The general board of lady managers are Miss C. Dengler and Mrs. Willa A. Leonard, tegether with the ladies presiding at the different stands.

The following are the ladies officiating at the different booths:
Fancy booth No. 1—Miss Carrie Hurlebaus and Mrs. Brown, assisted by the Misses Annie Neurath, Rose Kalser, Katy Hunter, Ella Bouvat, Clara Cohen, Amelia Memmert, Josie Holderby, and Gordon.

Fancy booth No. 2—Mrs. L. Kessier and Miss H. Stolpp, assisted by the Misses Katy Draeger, Rose Gockeler, Louise Moeller, Hanhah Hartig, Susanna Koch, Enma Koch, Sophie Kessier, Lulu Rempp, and Mary Piepenhrink.

Fancy booth No. 3—Mrs. W. Helmus and rry Piepenbrink. Fancy booth No. 3-Mrs. W. Helmus and

Mary Piepenbrink.
Fancy booth No. 3—Mrs. W. Helmus and
Mrs. L. Faber, assisted by the Misses Mamie
Helmus, Henriette Emerich, Katy Walker,
Mamie Buecheler, Susic Frank, Katy Small,
and Pauline Small.
Fancy booth No. 4—Mrs. Reynolds, Miss
Papst, Mrs. William Wilkening, and Mrs.
Robert Portner, assisted by the Misses Josie
Neuhaus, Antoinette Neuhaus, Annie
Kneesi, Minnie Kneesi, Emms Ebor, Kate
Thomas, and Adolphine Eisenbelss.
Fancy booth No. 5—Mrs. Schick and
Misse Knilly Ruebsam, assisted by the
Misses Läzzie Zimmerman, Carrie Voegeler,
Helen Vogler, Tillie Ohlschlager, Henrietta
Allmannsperger, Annie Helimuth, Gussle
Williger, Lena Berger, Julie Ruebsam,
and Katy Grimm.
Fancy booth No. 6—Mrs. Buymitzki and
Mrs. Le Mour, assisted by the Misses
Schoenborn, Philippine Petsch, Eliea Scott,
Emms Scott, Anna Blatzheim, and Carrie
Voigt.
Art terrole—Mrs. John L. Voet, Mrs.

Emma Scott, Anna Blatzheim, and Carrie Voigt.
Art temple—Mrs. John L. Vogt, Mrs. Keneday, and Mrs. Neye, assisted by the Misses Annie Stetman and Lulu Roberts. Flower booth—Miss Fannie Knobloch and Mrs. Henry Meler, assisted by the Misses Katy Sherger, Laura Zeh, Tillie Killian, Lena Latterner, Annie Latterner, Maggie Kenedy, Carrie Miller, and Dora Umhan. Rebecca well—Miss Maggie Schouch, assisted by the Misses Tonie Hocsh, Cora Eimore, Minnie Spangler, Lena Lerch, and Illie Kalser.

more, Minnie Spangler, Lena Lerch, and Tillie Kalser.
Peanut stand.—The Misses Louisa Bozen-berg. Tillie Ockerhausen, Aunie Klinge, Barbara Sauer, and Hattle Moore. Cigar and news stand.—Miss Mary Hurle-baus, assisted by the Misses Louise Douch, Annie Leonard, Annie Lutz, and Lizzie org.

Haille table—Mr. Fred Gleseking, as-dated by Mrs. Fred Gleseking, Steinle, Breithburth, Reed, Plant, and Miss Gussie

Breithbarth, Reed, Plant, and Miss Gussie Spengaminin.
Confectionery table—Mrs. L. Schneider and Miss Hosa Beck, assisted by the Misses Maggie Ball, Katle Potzmann, Alma Knobloch, Henrietta Gockeler, Bertha Kraft, Annie Ockershausen, and Mrs. Teuber.
Dining room—Mr. Hebner, Mrs. Hebner, Sophia Just, Mrs. Dunkhurst, assisted by Mrs. Ross, Slumenberg, Alschwee, Husch, and the Misses Carrie Aigler Mamie Albers, Tillie Kiesecker, Sophia Dietrich, Pauline Deitrich, Emille Gutenson, Louise Kalser, Annie Ockershausen.
Kitchen—Mrs. Waldecker, Kozel, and Vogt.

Kitchen—Mrs. Waldecker, Kozel, and Vogt.
Toy booth—The Misses Lizzie Berger, Lizzie Coons, assisted by Mrs. J. Vogt, B. Leins and the Misses Rosa Koons, Mamie Giesler, Katie Widmayer, Rosa Widmayer, Annie Helnes.
Crystal booth—Mrs. Enders and Mrs. G. Gockeler, assisted by Mrs. Zeh and the Misses Emma Besser, Lizzie Besser, Katie Kahler, Cora Lotz, Mary Enders, Mary Kneesir, Ella S. Kimmel, and Annie Emrin.

Perfumery stand—Mrs. Henry Klotz and Miss Helen Phister, assisted by Louisa Klotz, Barbara Baier, the Misses Donch, Mollie Conner, Minnie Couradis, and Louisa

Fortune teller—Mrs. Louisa Haffelfinger. You can't afford to miss the "Jahrmarkt."

Blondes may wear yellow. Feather lilies are exquisite Red mittens go with red felt hats. Plain bangles are no longer worn. Swiss belts have falled to be revived. Old copper coins are used as buttons. Boys are wearing velvet jockey cass. Yellow jasmines are coming into favor. Military pompons are quite the fashion Open-work Scotch plaids are announced. Some skirts are draped with vicuna shawls. Red is the best color for a flannel petticoat, Many evening bonnets are made of gold ace. Decorated tambourines are very fashlonable.

Spring prophecies point to a general use of Rose is a favorite color in ball dresses this winter. Fan painting comes within the powers of Black Angora lace trims red flannel skirts

Ladies' underwear fits much closer than for-nerly. Cotton dress goods are seen on dry goods Tinsel embroidery has scallops of pearl and gold beads.

Velvet and plush nasturtiums rival nature a coloring.j Scarlet and bright blue are the colors for tobogganers. Crape woven cotton dress goods will be in favor next summer.

Invalids and elderly ladies are advised to wear nightgowns of light opera fiannel. Crazy cloth is the name given to the new crinkle striped seersuckers. Corduroy costumes are quite fashionable this winter, especially in the golden-brown and fawu-colored shades. The tobogganers in Judge Hilton's park at Saratoga wear coats and jackets made of col-ored blankets, just like the Canadians. French sacque nightgowns of fleece-lined pique are admirable wear for ladies who suffer from neuralgia and colds at this season of the

The present deep mourning veil is of nun's veiling, not crape. It must be of the best quality—that which comes with a deep bordered selvedge, and costing from \$1.75 to \$2 the yard. Moccasins over heavy-ribbed woolen stock-ings are the correct wear for toboggasers, but under the stockings of colored wool are worn soft fleece-lined hose of fine white merino. The Turkish fashion of wearing jeweled but-tons is seen here on some imported evening costumes. Turquoise, garnets, and Alpine quarta crystals are the lewels imitated on these Paris frocks. In Turkey, where such buttons form part of the bride's dower, these buttons are real jewels, and often heirlooms of great antiquity.

antiquity.

The new spring cotton dress goods embrace varieties of boucle crapes, Turkish drapes, embroidered canvas robes, zophyriš, American prints and cambries, satecos. Bulgarian crapes and crocodile cloth, a crape-like barrel fabric, light, odd, and preity, and very suggestive of the land of crocodiles, pyramids, sphinxes, and mnumies.

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ble.

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Jaco-Ot

ten Millions of the 1889 Three Per Cents to be Redcomed March I. The Eccretary of the Treasury yesterday saied the ESM can for bonds. Turcall i for redemption of hombs of the 3 per cent-lean of 1882. Notice is given that the prin cipal and accrued interest will be puld at the treasury on March 1, 1886, and that the interest will essee on that day. Pollowing is a description of bonds:

Three per cent, bonds issued under the

Three per cent, bonds issued under the set of Congress, approved July 12, 1842, and numbered as follows:

\$50—Original number No. 298,
\$100—Original number 2149 to original number 2165, both inclusive.
\$500—Original number 1963 to original number 1075, both inclusive.
\$1,000—Original number 9189 to original number 9786, both inclusive.
\$10,000—Original number 10440 to original number 9786, both inclusive.
\$10,000—Original number 10440 to original number 17400, both inclusive. Total, \$10,000,600.
The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end, or "sabstitute" bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers."

All of the bonds of this loan will be called.

substitute numbers. The All of the bonds of this loan will be called

All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only.

Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waiver," the original numbers being can-celed, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

Bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treas-ury, division of loans, &c., Washington, D. C.," and all the bonds called by this circu-lar should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The Copyright Hearing.
Mr. James Lowndes presented to the Senate committee on patents to authors, &c., a petition from the Music Teachers' Association, of Providence, for music copy

Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard opposed an in

Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard opposed an international copyright bill, as not in the interest of the American people.

Mr. James Russell Lowell differed from Mr. Hubbard, claiming the right of copyright and its general benefit to the country.

Mr. Clemens said that with an international copyright law the deluge of foreign literature now here must remain and interfere with American literature, while English books, which we allowed to be copyrighted, would come.

Mr. James Welsh, of Philadelphia, read a paper agreed upon by the typographical unions of the country, supporting the Chace till in opposition to the Hawiey.

Mr. Dana Estes, of Estes & Lauriat, publishers, preferred any bill to none.

Mr. R. B. Bowker, of New York, presented a memorial signed by 200 leading American authors, supporting the Hawley bill.

Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, presented his printed memorial, advocating the Chace bill.

sented his printed memorial, advocate Chace bill. Important Liquor License Reform. The House committee on the alcoholi lquor traffic yesterday appointed Messrs Fredericks, Merriman, Lindsley, Price, and Fredericks, Merriman, Lindsley, Price, and Campbell a subcommittee on all bills relat-ing to the appointment of an alcoholic liquor commission. Messrs. Glover, Sayers, and Price were appointed a subcommittee on a bill providing that no person shall receive a United States license to sell intox-icating liquors until he has secured a license from the local authorities.

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The G quality is warranted to wear twice as long as ordinary Corests. We have lately introduced the G and f. H. grades, with Extra Long Waist, and we can furnish them when preferred's Great Fairr. The last mental them when preferred's Great Fairr. The last mental from all the Crist Degree of Merit Degree of Meri A Washington Man is Robbed. Early Thursday morning Dennis F. Dins-more, a former contractor of this city, and who is now in Cincinnati in the interest granite block pavements, was robbed of \$4,000 in a sporting house on Longworth street. He did not discover the loss until after he had left, and officers are looking for the thieves.

MARRIED.

WEIGLE-HOWE.-In Brandon, Vi., on the 28th day of January, by the Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D. D., of Foughtsepeie, N. T., Miss Litty, DASA Howe, daughter of the late Hon. John Howe, to CHALLES F. WRIGLE, of Washington, D. C. MARLOW-SMITH.-On Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at 730 p. m., by the Rev. Mr. Steele, of St. Mark's Church, William B. Marlow to Mary ATHENA SMITH.

HALL.-Departed this life at 2 a. m. Friday, 20, 1886, Many A. Hall, long a resident of HAIL.—Departed this life at 2 a.m. Friday, Jan. 29, 1886, Marw A. Hail, long a resident of Washington.
With integrity unquestioned, a heart ever open to appeals of distress, a charity that was boundless, she is gone, but her memory will be kept green by many who knew her sterling worth. Funeral strictly private.

SYPHAN.—At her late residence, Arlington, Va., on Thursday, January 28, 1886, at 9300 a. m., Mrs. Marka C. Syrhax, in the Sall year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Mount Zion haptist Church, Arlington, Va., Sunday, January 31, at 12 o'clock m.

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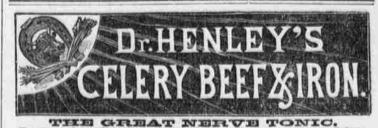
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ry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invalue and I do not hesitate to say that the ble in cases of Whooping Cough." — Ann prompt use of this remedy saved my Rie." Lovejoy, 1251 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass. |-R. A. Semmes, Laredo, Texas. Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



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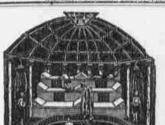
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